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Urban District of Denton.



- REPORT -

ON THE

Health of Denton.

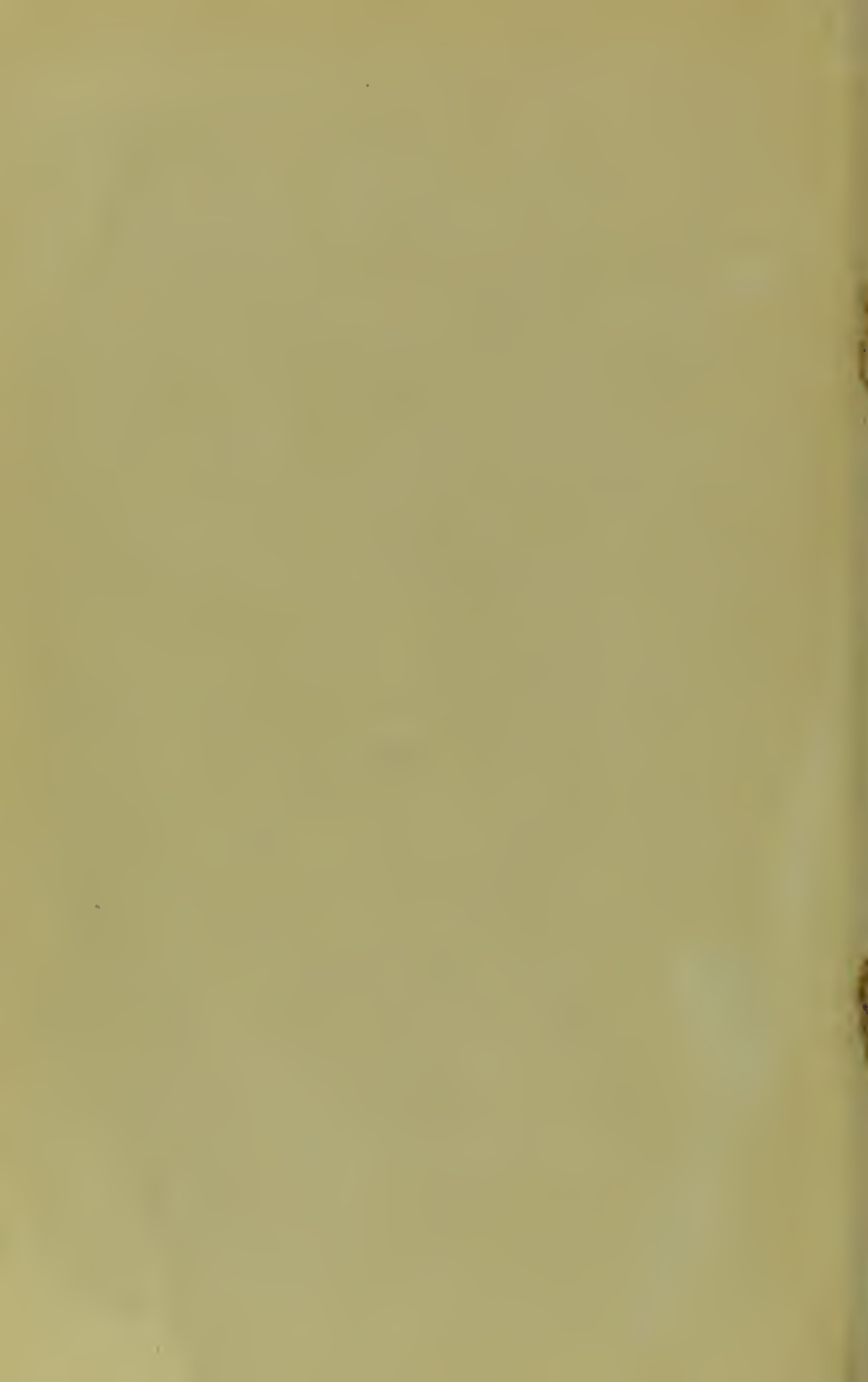
1925.

By

WM. STEWART, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Mark Buckley & Sons, Printers, Ferns Street, Openshaw.



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WM. STEWART, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Mr. JOHN BARDSLEY, Chairman.

„ THOMAS BOOTH MOORES, Ex-officio.

„ ROBERT HARRISON.

„ FRED COOKE.

„ FRED WORTHINGTON.

„ WM. JOHN BROMLEY.

„ WILLIAM EDWIN MOSS.

„ GEORGE HARRISON.

„ JOHN WHITEHEAD BLACKSHAW.

„ JOHN PAULDEN CLAYTON.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall, Denton,
June 16th, 1926.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of Denton for the year 1925.

The Minister of Health has directed that the Report for 1925 shall be a Survey Report and that in this Report the Medical Officer of Health should deal comprehensively with the measure of progress in the area during the preceding five years.

In the following Report I have dealt with the different matters specified in the appendix to Circular 648 as far as possible in the order there given.

A matter worthy of special notice is the acquisition of a plot of land containing eight acres, for the purpose of playing fields. The land has been drained, levelled and fenced; the fields are now open to the public; very centrally situated in relation to the township and is easily reached from all parts of the district. Apparently from the number of children who are already using the fields the expenditure seems more than justified. The playing fields are a part of a scheme to commemorate the part taken by the inhabitants of Denton in the Great War.

The shortage of housing accommodation in the district for the working class calls for more consideration than it is at present having. The few houses which have been built and completed for occupation during the past six years has done little towards relieving the emergency.

Little can be done in cases of overcrowding until alternative accommodation is provided.

Infectious diseases, especially Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, have been prevalent during the year. Overcrowding is a contributory factor in the spread of these diseases.

The general death-rate is satisfactory and compares favourably with that for the whole of the country. Deaths however, from Cancer are on the increase; this is not local but is general throughout the country.

Good progress has again been made in clearing the few remaining Privy Closets and Middens and substituting fresh W. C's. and removable dustbins.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

The Denton Urban District lies in the South Eastern corner of Lancashire on the border of Cheshire. It is bounded on the north by Audenshaw Urban District and the Gorton District of Manchester; on the east by the Borough of Hyde; on the south by the Bredbury and Romiley Urban District and the County Borough of Stockport. The Reddish District of the latter borough adjoins it on the west.

The area of the district is 2,593 acres.

The surface formation is clay, overlying the coal measures.

Houses are mostly four and six room type, built along four main highways, viz:—the Hyde, Manchester, Stockport and Ashton Roads which intersect at right angles near the middle of the district.

There are $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of County Council roads, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of other roads paved or kept metalled by the District Council, also about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of other roads not paved or kept metalled.

The following figures give the population, number of inhabited houses and the average persons per house, at the Census-taking, 1921 and estimated 1925:—

	Population.		Number of Inhabited Houses.		Average Persons per House.
Census 1921	17,631	...	4,367	...	4.03
Estimated 1925	17,770	...	4,422	...	4.01
The number of families or separate occupiers					
(Census 1921) was					5,034
					£ s. d.
Rateable Value				90,686	5 0
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				339	0 0

The District is principally industrial. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making hats (Felt and Silk) and processes incidental to Hat-making, Engineering, Cotton-spinning, Coal-mining, Electric Lamp and Accumulator Works, Printing, etc. Hatting with its allied industries find employment for at least two-thirds of the working population of the district.

Factories and workshops in the district are, on the whole, very satisfactory and the health of the workpeople is well-cared for. A few cases of lead poisoning have occurred amongst the workpeople at the Electric Lamp and Accumulator Works.

Vital Statistics.

	Total		Male		Female
Births in 1925	289	...	143	...	146
Deaths in 1925	218	...	100	...	118

Rates per 1,000 of Population.

	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Death Rate from Tuberculosis of of Respiratory System		Rate of deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
Mean of 5 years—							
1895—1899 ...	26.9	...	17.6	...	1.34	...	187
1900—1904 ...	25.8	...	16.4	...	1.27	...	171
1905—1909 ...	23.5	...	14.6	...	0.91	...	130
1910—1914 ...	22.5	...	13.8	...	0.90	...	131
1915—1919 ...	16.4	...	14.2	...	0.95	...	94
1920—1924 ...	17.7	...	11.8	...	0.72	...	95
1924	14.6	...	11.8	...	0.61	...	114
1925	16.2	...	12.2	...	0.45	...	93
Increase or decrease in 1925 on mean of 5 years,							
1920-1924 ...	—1.5	...	+0.4	...	—0.27	...	—2
Previous year +	1.6	...	+0.4	...	—0.16	...	—21

Corrected death-rate equals 12.1 per 1,000.

Poor Law Relief.

In response to a letter which I addressed to Mr. H. Hall Daley, Clerk to the Guardians, Ashton-under-Lyne, re the amount of Poor Law Relief afforded to residents of this district, the following is a copy of a letter received:—

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter of the 19th May, I beg to forward the following information:—

	Men	Women	Child'n	Total			
Number of persons admitted into 'Darnton House from Denton during the year ending 31st Dec., 1925	9	...	9	...	3	..	21
Number of persons admitted into Lake Hospital from Denton during the year ending 31st Dec., 1925	13	...	23	...	3	...	39
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22	32	6	60			
	—	—	—	—			
Number of persons who received Out-door Relief in Denton during the year ending 31st Dec., 1925	85	...	130	...	174	...	389
Total cost of Out-door Relief					£2,423	13s.	2d.

Yours faithfully,

H. HALL DALEY.

Advantage is also taken to a considerable extent of the benefits afforded by the various voluntary aided hospitals in Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne. The following is an extract taken from the Report for the year ending 31st December, 1925, of the Denton Hospital Fund Committee:

During the year the number of Denton cases treated in the various Institutions was 942

Cost of treatment, £1,758 11s. 8d.

Through Employees 1d. per week Scheme, Hospital Sunday Collections, Employers' subscriptions and donations, the Committee have been able to hand over to these charitable institutions a fairly liberal contribution yearly towards the cost of maintenance.

Sickness and invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area:—

Influenza was epidemic in the district during the months of January and February. The disease was very prevalent among children of school-age, all schools in the district were closed from 28th January, 1925 to 10th February, 1925.

Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the year. Diphtheria especially in September, October and November. Pneumonia, 34 cases, distributed throughout the year. The number of deaths certified as due to Cancer appear on the increase.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 289 (thirteen illegitimate children, six boys and seven girls).

The number of females born (146) exceed the males (143) by three.

The birth-rate was 16.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population (17,770), males 8.04 and females 8.21.

The following table gives the number of births and birth-rate in quinquennial periods for the 10 years, 1915-1924 and the mean for each period.

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-Rate
1915	328	18.7
1916	295	16.2
1917	290	16.5
1918	251	14.4
1919	293	16.4
Mean of 5 years—		
1915-1919	291	16.4
1920	394	22.0
1921	351	19.4
1922	281	15.6
1923	311	17.3
1924	263	14.6
Mean of 5 years—		
1920-1924	320	17.7

The birth-rate was 1.5 below the mean of the preceding five years, 1.6 above the previous year, and 2.1 below that for England and Wales.

Notification of Births Acts (1907 and 1914)

During the year 273 births were notified:—By Medical Practitioners, 83; by Midwives, 190.

The number of still-births was 10.

Midwives.

The number of Midwives on the County Register on the 31st December, was five. Three hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Two were in bona-fide practice prior to July, 1901. One of the latter, although still on the register, has practically ceased to attend cases.

No Midwife is employed or assisted by the Council.

Deaths.

The deaths relate exclusively to the civilian population. The estimated population supplied by the Registrar-General as at the 30th June, 1925, has been based on the adjusted 1921 figures, after allowance for the varying rates of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in each area and of migration as indicated from other sources of information such as the changes in the numbers on the Electoral Register and the migration returns obtained by the Board of Trade, was 17,770.

The number of deaths are those registered during the calendar year and are corrected for inward and outward transfers.

Transferable Deaths.

Transferable deaths are deaths of persons who having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Four deaths of non-residents registered in the district have been transferred away and 54 deaths of residents not registered in the district have been transferred to the district. The total number of deaths was 218.

The deaths of females (118) exceed those of males (100) by 18.

The crude death-rate was 12·2 (males, 5·62; females, 6·64).

Standardising factors for correcting the death-rate have been calculated for each Urban and Rural District with a population of 10,000 or over at the last Census.

The factor for Denton is ·990.

The corrected death-rate was 12.1 (males, 5.56; females, 6.57).

The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rate in quinquennial periods for the 10 years 1915-1924, and the mean for each period:—

Year	No. of Deaths	Death-Rate
1915	255	14.8
1916	244	14.5
1917	216	13.7
1918	254	16.4
1919	205	11.9

Mean of 5 years—

1915-1919	234	14.2
1920	204	11.4
1921	217	12.0
1922	220	12.2
1923	216	12.0
1924	212	11.8

Mean of 5 years—

1920-1924	213	11.8
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The death-rate was 0.4 above that for the previous year, 0.4 above the preceding five years' average and 0.1 below that for England and Wales.

The ages at the time of death were as follows:—

All ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and Upwards
218	27	3	—	1	2	5	2	1	13	14	67	83

The following table will show the chief causes of deaths during the year 1925:—

Causes of Death.	M.	F.
All Causes	100 ...	118
Measles	1 ...	—
Scarlet Fever	1 ...	—
Whooping Cough	1 ...	—
Diphtheria	1 ...	—
Influenza	1 ...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1 ...	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6 ...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	— ...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	15 ...	11
Rheumatic Fever	— ...	1
Diabetes	— ...	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	3 ...	11
Heart Disease	9 ...	22
Arterio-Sclerosis	5 ...	6
Bronchitis	7 ...	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	6 ...	9
Other Respiratory Diseases	2 ...	5
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	— ...	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1 ...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1 ...	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	5 ...	7
Puerperal Sepsis	— ...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	— ...	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Pre- mature Birth	5 ...	6
Suicide	1 ...	1
Other deaths from violence	6 ...	—
Other defined diseases	22 ...	19

Disease of the lungs account for 20·6, Cancer 11·9, and diseases of the heart and blood vessels 25·6 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes.

Infant Mortality.

There were 27 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year (males 16, females 11) two illegitimate male children. Measured by the proportion of deaths to the registered births was equal to 93 per 1,000 births.

The infant death-rate is 21 per 1,000 births below that for the previous year, two below that for the previous five years' average, and eighteen per 1,000 above that for England and Wales.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and infant death-rate for the 10 years 1915-1925 in quinquennial periods with the mean for each period:—

Year.		Number of Infant Deaths.		Infant Death-Rate.
1915	.....	48	.....	146
1916	.....	32	.....	108
1917	.....	20	.....	68
1918	.....	17	.....	67
1919	.....	24	.....	81
Mean of 5 years—				
1915-1919	.....	131	.....	94
1920	.....	36	.....	91
1921	.....	34	.....	96
1922	.....	27	.....	96
1923	.....	25	.....	80
1924	.....	30	.....	114
Mean of 5 years—				
1920-1924	.....	30	.....	95

The causes of deaths under one year of age were as follows:—Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth, 11; Broncho-Pneumonia, 5; Want of attention at Birth, 1; Intussusception, 2; Measles, 1; Epidemic Diarrhœa, 2; Abscess in Neck, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Meningitis, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Gastritis, 1.

The following table gives the ages in weeks and months of infants who died under one year of age:—

Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total under one year.
4	5	1	1	11	6	4	2	4	27

The following table gives the Population, Births, Deaths, Infant Mortality and Natural Increase during the five years 1921-1925:—

Year	Population estimated at middle of year	BIRTHS						DEATHS				Deaths under 1 Yr.		
		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Crude rate per 1,000 total population	M	F	Total	Crude rate per 1,000 total population	Number	Rate per 1,000 births	Natural increase per 1,000 population
		M	F	M	F									
1921	18020	182	155	7	7	351	19.4	111	106	217	12.0	34	96	7.4
1922	17950	127	144	4	6	281	15.6	107	113	220	12.2	27	96	3.4
1923	17970	158	139	5	9	311	17.3	104	112	216	12.0	25	80	5.3
1924	17900	129	125	6	3	263	14.7	105	107	212	11.8	30	114	2.9
1925	17770	137	139	6	7	289	16.2	100	118	218	12.2	27	93	4.0

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospital Accommodation :—

- (a) **Infectious Diseases.** A retaining fee is paid to the Hyde Borough for the use of two beds for Small-pox at the Hyde Borough Small-pox Hospital, and for four beds for other infectious diseases at their Infectious Disease Hospital.
- (b) **Tuberculosis.** No local provision. Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are admitted into Sanatoria provided by the Lancashire County Council under the National Insurance Scheme. Non-Pulmonary cases are admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, and the District Infirmary, Ashton-under-Lyne.
- (c) **Maternity Cases.** St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, accept Primiparas and difficult cases.
- (d) **Children.** Cases are received at the Children's Hospital, Gartside Street, Manchester and at Pendlebury Children's Hospital
- (e) The Union Infirmary is situated outside the district; address, Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.
The district has not made any Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants or homeless children but cases are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Ambulance Facilities :—

- (a) For Infectious Cases. The Denton Council have the use of the Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Motor Ambulance.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases. The Denton Council have their own Motor Ambulance.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened in the district in 1917, situated in Market Place. Centrally situated and easy to reach by tram from all parts of the district. Sessions are held weekly on Monday from 2 to 5 o'clock. A whole-time Health Visitor (Miss Margaret Prusman) was appointed on the 23rd October, 1916; qualifications: three years' hospital training and C.M.B.

The Medical Officer of Health attends at the Centre each Monday at 3-30. In all cases where the Health Visitor finds that a baby is not making satisfactory progress either from an unsatisfactory weight card or from any other cause, the child is examined by the Medical Officer and the mother is advised as to care and treatment needed.

A card index system has been adopted and a record of each case is kept.

A Statutory Committee, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918 was appointed, composed of six members of the Council and three ladies who are not members of the Council. The Statutory Committee meet at the Town Hall the last Monday but one in each month, just prior to the Council's Monthly Health Meeting.

A Scheme has been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health in regard to the supply of food and milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and milk for infants.

The voluntary side of the work have a Managing Committee of lady voluntary workers. The Chairman of the Health Committee is also Chairman of this Committee, which tends to make close co-operation between the local authority and the voluntary body. Meetings are held monthly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. These women are rendering valuable service in the district, keenly interested in the work, attend regularly at the Centre, each having definite duties allotted, which are carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, providing light refreshments for mothers who bring their babies, giving material assistance when needed and offering human sympathy and friendship which counts.

Up to the past four years when the Council voted an annual contribution of £25 towards the expenses of the voluntary body, the ladies through their efforts have been able to make this side of the work self-supporting.

For some years past it has been found that the accommodation at the present Centre is inadequate to carry on the work efficiently. The Minister of Health was approached with the object of a grant from the Exchequer towards the cost of a new building. He, however, did not think the time opportune on account of the existing financial situation and the shortage of dwelling-houses.

Hope however, has not been abandoned of erecting a new building or acquiring an existing building which would be suitable.

Information and Statistics for the year 1925 in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Work.—

Population Census, 1921 17,631

BIRTHS—

Registered					289
Notified within 36 hours } of Birth	(1) Legitimate	276	(2) Illegitimate	13	(3) Total
	(1) Live Births	263	(2) Still Births	10	(3) Total
	(1) By Midwives	90	(2) By Parents and Doctors	83	

INFANT DEATHS—

Number	(1) Legitimate	25	(2) Illegitimate	2	(3) Total
Rate per 1,000 Births	(1) Legitimate	90	(2) Illegitimate	153	(3) Total

MATERNAL DEATHS—

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth	(1) From Sepsis	1	(2) Other causes	3
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MIDWIVES—

Number practising in the District	(1) Trained	3	(2) Untrained	2
	Number of cases attended by Midwives in 1925, 190.			

HEALTH VISITOR—

Visits paid by Health Visitor during the year.	(1)	33	(2) Total Visits	129
To Expectant Mothers	(1)	267	(2) Total Visits	2040
To Infants under 1	Total Visits	712		
To Children 1 to 5				

Municipal Homes and Hospitals for Children under 5...	—
Municipal Day Nurseries	—
Municipal Centre:—Session weekly, Monday, 2—5.	
Average attendance per Session:—	
Expectant mothers	3
Children	46

Infectious Diseases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—Number notified 3, number visited 3.

Cases requiring Hospital treatment are received at the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester.

Puerperal Fever:—Notified, 1; visited, 1.

These cases are usually treated at home:—Measles and German Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa and Poliomyelitis.

The Council have made no arrangement for nursing in these cases.

The following is the Health Visitors' Report for the year ending December 31st, 1925:—

Number of visits paid to infants under 1 year of age:—	
First	267
Subsequent	1773
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,040
	<hr/>
Number of visits paid to children over 1 year of age...	712
Number of attendances for weighing	2137
Number of visits to expectant mothers (first).....	33
,, ,, ,, ,, (subsequent)...	94
	<hr/>
Total.....	127
	<hr/>
Number of visits to Still-births	10

Three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been visited. Treatment carried out at home ; result, satisfactory.

Free milk has been supplied to 64 cases for periods varying from 1 month to 12 months (quantity 1 pint, special cases 2 pints daily). In cases of illness or extreme necessity the milk has been allowed to children over 1 year of age. Dried milk foods, etc., have been supplied at a cheap rate to numerous cases, and supplied free to necessitous cases at regular periods.

The usual festivities were carried out during "Baby Week" and a tea given to the mothers attending the Centre at Easter and Xmas-time. A number of parcels (29) containing groceries were given to the most needy cases at Xmas.

A sewing class has been commenced weekly, Wednesday, 7 to 9 p.m.

M. PRUSMAN.

Day Nurseries: None.

School Clinics: None.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The County Council's Tuberculosis Dispensary, Boston House, Warrington Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. J. L. Stewart. Time of Sessions: Monday 11 a.m. (X-Ray Examinations); Tuesday, 3 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.

A weekly return of cases notified is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. A Dispensary Nurse then visits each case and makes a full report of the history and environmental circumstances. The patient is usually invited to visit the Dispensary for examination and special treatment

(Sanatorium or Hospital) when considered necessary, or if unable to visit the Dispensary, the Medical Officer pays a visit to the patient at his own home. In either case, the patient's private medical attendant is consulted and expert medical opinion given.

X-Rays has materialized to an extent where it appears to be very necessary in the diagnoses of tuberculosis, especially in its earlier stages, when in the hands of a skilled radiologist who is competent to appreciate the appearances in a skiagram, from the Annual Report for 1924 of Central Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. G. Lissant Cox), the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne, appears to lead the way.

The recent installation of artificial light for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis at the same Dispensary shows a desire on the part of the County Council to do everything possible for these sufferers.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Fifteen cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the number notified during the years:—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
21	31	44	32	14	20	16	15	28	15	17

The Table below shows the incidence of the disease in respect of age and sex:—

Age Periods.	Years 0—1	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and Upwards	Totals
Male	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	8
Female	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	7
Total	—	1	1	—	1	1	6	3	2	—	—	15

There were eight deaths (males 6, females 2) as against 11 in the previous year, 17 in 1923, 15 in 1922, 11 in 1921, 11 in 1920, 7 in 1919, 17 in 1918, 19 in 1917, 22 in 1916 and 13 in 1915.

The death-rate was 0.45, as against 0.61 in the previous year. The mean rate of 5 years 1895-1899 was 1.34, 1900-1904 was 1.27, 1905-1909 was 0.91, 1910-1914 was 0.90, 1915-1919 was 0.95, and 1920-1924 was 0.72.

The age at which death occurred is shown in the following table:—

Age Periods.	Years 0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and Upwards	Totals
Male	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	6
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	8

Five cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

The following figures show the numbers notified during the years:—

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
19	21	10	11	9	4	14	21	4

The table below shows the incidence of the disease in respect to age and sex:—

Age Periods	Years 0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	Totals
Male	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5

Location of the disease:—Bone, 1; Abdominal Glands, 2; Left Hip Joint, 1; Little Finger, 1.

There was one death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (female age 5) compared with 1 in the previous year, 6 in 1923, 2 in 1922, 6 in 1921, 4 in 1920, 3 in 1919, 4 in 1918, 4 in 1917 and 2 in 1916.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total was as follows:—Total deaths, 9; not notified before death, 2. (The two non-notified deaths: one occurred in a Criminal Lunatic Asylum; the other, Coroner's Inquest).

Notification is satisfactory.

Hatting is the staple industry in the district and there does not appear to be anything in the trade specially conducive to the development of Tuberculosis. Employers on the whole are very considerate for the welfare of their employees.

The Ward distribution of the cases is as follows:—North Ward, 14; East Ward, 6; West Ward, 3.

Rooms are disinfected after Phthisis. Disinfectants and Izal handkerchiefs are supplied free. The Council provide for free Bacteriological Examination of Sputum in all cases.

Twenty-two specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Two positive and 20 negative.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)

Regulations, 1925.

No known case of Tuberculosis in persons handling milk in the district.

I am much obliged to Dr. J. L. Stewart, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer, L.C.C., Tuberculosis Dispensary,

Ashton-under-Lyne for the following report on the work done in Denton in connection with Tuberculosis during the year 1925:—

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

Report of Tuberculosis Officer for the year 1925.

During the year, twenty notifications of patients suffering from Tuberculosis were received. Of these, fifteen were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and five from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the fifteen Pulmonary cases, five were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, three had negative sputum, three had no expectoration, in two cases the sputum was not examined; one case was in Asylum, and one case was in Union Hospital when notified.

The five Non-Pulmonary cases were classified as follows:—

Abdomen	2
Dactylitis	1
Hip	1
Foot	1

Of the notified cases, three of the Pulmonary cases died during the year.

Sixteen of the twenty cases applied for treatment. In the remaining four cases no application was made for the following reasons:—Refused to apply (1), Died immediately after notification (1), Diagnosis not confirmed after examination (1), and patient in Institution (1).

Of the patients who applied for treatment, six were sent to Sanatoria, three to Pulmonary Hospitals for advanced cases, and three to General Hospital for surgical treatment, etc. The remaining four cases were under Dispensary Supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary by the Doctors for examination and diagnosis. During the year, forty new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors. School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old cases at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment, was three-hundred and thirty-one.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite Tuberculosis, and thirty of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, i.e., cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1925, thirty-seven such cases were known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1925, there were thirty-six positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1925, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1925, was twenty-three. The other thirteen cases had either negative or no sputum.

Five of the positive cases died during the year.

Two of the positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation at home of the positive cases was as follows:—

Separate bedroom	36
Separate bed	6
Unable to have separate bed	1

Fourteen of the positive cases were in Institution for treatment or isolation at some time during the year.

Four housing defects were reported during the year, and these had been remedied by the end of the year.

Fifty-four specimens of sputum, urine, etc., from Denton were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, thirteen were positive, and forty-one were negative.

During the twelve months, twenty patients were discharged from Institutions as follows:—

From Sanatoria	8
„ Pulmonary Hospital for advanced cases	4
„ General Hospital for treatment of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
„ Sanatoria for treatment of Non-Pulmonary cases	1
„ Observation Hospital	3

The results on discharge were as follows:—

Quiescent or Arrested	2
Improved	10
I. s. q.	2
Worse	1
Died	2
Diagnosis confirmed (observation cases)	3

During the year 1925, there was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, where no notification of the disease was received at any time.

J. L. STEWART.

7/6/26.

Venereal Diseases.

In January, 1923, the Lancashire County Council issued their Revised Scheme for the Prevention and Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The scheme includes the following arrangements:—

- (1) For enabling any Medical Practitioner in the area of the County Council to obtain at the cost of the County Council, a scientific report on any material which the Medical Practitioner may submit from a patient suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease.
- (2) For the treatment, etc., in hospitals or other institutions of persons suffering from Venereal Disease, and
- (3) For supplying Medical Practitioners with Salvarsan or its approved substitutes, for the treatment and prevention of Venereal Diseases.

The facilities mentioned, both for diagnosis and treatment, are available to registered Medical Practitioners without charge to them or their patients.

Arrangements have been made by which any Medical Practitioner will be supplied gratuitously with the necessary outfit for collecting material for examination from persons suspected to be suffering from Venereal Disease and a scientific report furnished.

The Laboratories available for such examination are:—

The University of Manchester Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester. (Professor Topley, Director).

The University of Liverpool, City Laboratories and School of Hygiene, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. (Professor Beattie).

The Borough Health Department, Laboratory, Burnley.

Treatment Centres or Clinics.

The County Council have made arrangements with a number of Institutions. The following are convenient centres for the district.

Treatment Centre.	Days and Hours of Out-Patient Clinic.
<p>ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE District Infirmary, Darnton Road.</p>	<p>Males : Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Thursday, 6—7-30 p.m. Females : Monday, 6—7-30 p.m. Wednesday, 3—4 p.m. Irrigation :— For Gonorrhœa cases— Monday to Friday, 6-30—7-30 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road.</p>	<p>Syphilis :— Males : Wednesday, 6 p.m. Females : Thursday, 11 a.m. (and children). Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs :— Males : Thursday, 6 p.m. Females : Wednesday, 11 a.m. (and children). Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs :— Males : Monday, 6 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER St. Luke's Hospital, Duke Street, Liverpool Road.</p>	<p>Monday, 5—7 p.m. Tuesday, 5—7 p.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m. Friday, 5—7 p.m. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m. (women only).</p>
<p>MANCHESTER AND SALFORD Hospital for Skin Diseases, Quay Street, Deansgate Syphilis and Skin Diseases only treated at this Hospital).</p>	<p>Daily (Sunday excepted). Males : Females : 9—10 a.m. 9—11 a.m. Children, 9—11 a.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER St. Mary's Hospitals, Whitworth Street West Branch), Oxford Street.</p>	<p>Females : Daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted), 9—10-30 a.m. Thursday, 5—7 p.m.</p>
<p>MANCHESTER Ancoats Hospital, Mill Street, Ancoats.</p>	<p>Males : Wednesday, 5-30—7 p.m. Saturday, 5—7 p.m. Females : Wednesday, 11-30—1 p.m.</p>

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM STEWART, M.D.

Part time Officer (Contribution to Salary under
the Public Health Acts).

Sanitary Inspector :

A. C. BROCKLEHURST.

He is temporarily discharging the duties of Meat Inspector under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, in the adjoining Urban District of Audenshaw, but subject to this he gives his whole-time to the performance of the duties of Sanitary Inspector.

Health Visitor :

Miss M. PRUSMAN.

(Three years' Hospital Training and C.M.B.)
Whole-time (Exchequer Grant towards Salary).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

Nature of arrangements in the district for:

(a) General Nursing..... No other provision except that afforded by the Local Sick Nursing Association.

(b) For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc. No special nurse is provided in the case of Infectious Diseases. In cases where it is deemed satisfactory nursing and isolation cannot be carried out, the patient is removed to Hospital.

By whom provided? Hyde Borough.

If not by Local Authority, state financial arrangements and scheme of co-ordination

Retaining fee paid for use of beds at the Hyde Borough Small-pox and Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Is there a District Nursing Association in the District? Yes.

How many District Nurses employed? One.

If so, does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work? No.

If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work? No.

Does the Association undertake:
(a) Midwifery Cases..... No.

(b) Monthly Nursing? No.

Has any local scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?

Yes, a scheme has been prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health in regard to the supply of milk for expectant and nursing mothers and milk for infants.

Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the Local Authority? No.

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31st December, 1925

No. on Register, 5; No. actually practising, 5.

Any comments as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the midwifery service?

Midwifery service satisfactory.

Chemical Work.

Samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for Chemical Analysis.

No samples have been sent during 1925. Two samples were sent to the laboratory in 1924. (1) A sample of liquid meat preservative which was being used by several of the Butchers in Denton and (2) a sample of powder which was escaping into the open-air from an Electric Accumulator Works in the district. The result of the analysis and action taken are fully stated on page 42 and 43 of my Annual Report for 1924.

**Legislation in Force in the District.
General Adoptive Acts.**

TITLE OF ACT.	Date Act came in force in the District.
The Public Libraries Act 1855 and Acts Amending the same	31st May, 1887.
The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act,, 1889 (Extension of this act to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Chicken- pox).	26th March, 1892.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	1st May, 1894.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	1st July, 1894.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	1st May, 1896.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891 ...	1st October, 1897.
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889.	6th May, 1901.
Regulations made by the Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885	1st October, 1895.
The above regulations superseded by new regulations which came into force	1st May, 1903.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Order, 1885 amended by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.	
New Streets and Building Bye Laws adopted by the Council (now being revised)	10th April, 1899.
New Bye Laws with respect to Slaughter Houses	5th January, 1903.
Bye Laws for the regulation of Park	8th April, 1913.

The above acts and regulations are enforced.

Co-operation with Medical and Ancillary Services of the National Health Insurance, the Voluntary Hospitals, and the Poor Law or other agencies:—

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ashton-under-Lyne and the V.D. Clinics are taken full advantage of by the afflicted in the district.

During the year 942 persons had treatment from one or other of the voluntary aided hospitals in Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne at a cost for treatment of £1,758 11s. 8d. Denton contributed £996 16s. 0d. during the year towards the cost of maintenance of these Hospitals and the Hospital Fund Committee hope to realise a larger sum in future years.

Suitable cases (especially those just requiring care and nursing) are received at the Poor Law Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

The whole of the district (including farms and schools) is supplied from the water mains of the Manchester Corporation. The supply is direct to each house, unlimited in amount and of good quality. No likely possibility of contamination, and non-plumbo-solvent.

Rivers and Streams.

No know pollution exists. Up to 1925 a few houses situated in a low lying part of the district drained into the River Tame; these on account of their position can not be drained into the Council's Sewer and have therefore been provided with pail closets.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The treatment of the Sewage of the District consists of sedimentation, expedited by chemical precipitation, followed by filtration through percolating filters (extensions to percolating filters are in progress). The sewage sludge is filter pressed and taken by farmers or tipped on adjoining land.

The drainage of the district is on the partially separate system.

There is no definite area in the Township without proper drainage, but there are about 36 houses scattered throughout the district which have no available sewer within 100 feet of the premises. Drains are tested in case of doubt. Flushings are carried out periodically in dry weather.

Closet Accommodation.

(a) Alteration of Privy Middens, etc., to Water Closets.

The following table will show the yearly progress in this direction for the past 14 years:—

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Privy Closets abolished	196	190	139	29	—	3	—	12	32	40	45	39	46	22
Fresh water Closets substituted	202	193	133	29	—	3	—	9	31	37	45	43	50	22
Pail Closets abolished	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fresh Water Closets substituted	—	9	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Waste Water Closets abolished	—	25	13	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	10	—	7
Fresh Water Closets substituted	—	25	13	10	—	—	—	7	—	—	4	12	—	7
Privy Middens abolished	100	105	67	17	—	—	—	7	12	19	24	18	30	22
Dustbins substituted	195	196	132	31	—	—	—	6	30	32	45	45	52	31
Dry Ashpits abolished	30	14	11	6	—	—	1	2	2	3	2	7	60	41
Dustbins substituted	55	16	18	9	—	—	1	2	3	3	4	10	105	85
Privy Closets abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Pail Closets substituted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7

The following figures give the closet accommodation in the district at the end of 1925:—

Number of Privy Middens	38
„ Closets attached to those Middens	65
„ Pail Closets	36
„ Ashpits (excluding Middens)	217
„ Fresh Water Closets	4646
„ Portable Receptacles for Refuse	4046
„ Waste Water Closets	597

Number of Privy Closets converted during 1925:—

(a) To Fresh W.C.'s	22
(b) To Waste W.C.'s	nil.
(c) To Pail, etc.	7

Number of Privy Closets abolished during 1925	29
„ Waste Water Closets converted	7
„ To Fresh Water Closets	7

The Health Department are doing their utmost to clear the Township of insanitary types of privy closet accommodation. Pail closets are only permitted where the Council's sewer is more than 100 feet away from the premises.

The Council do not contribute towards the cost of conversion.

Fresh water closets only permitted for new property.

Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse.

This work is carried out satisfactorily by the Sanitary Authority. The work is carried out by day.

House refuse is removed weekly in specially constructed horse-drawn vehicles. The refuse is deposited at tips within the district and is well soiled over. A Destructor has not been provided for the district.

The following statement prepared by the Sanitary Inspector shows the amount of nightsoil and ashes removed during the year:—

	Loads.
Dustbins emptied	3464
Dry Ashpits emptied	1360
Privy Middens emptied	239— 552
Pails	25
Trade Refuse	104
Total.....	<u>4145</u>

Removed to Windmill Lane Tip	1900
Removed to Vaudrey Lane Tip	2105
Delivered to Farmers	140
	<hr/>
Total.....	4145
	<hr/>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a classified statement (prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) of the number of premises visited:—

Tents and Vans	66
Courts, Yards and Passages	622
Water Closets	291
Privies and Ashpits	222
House Drainage	148
Piggeries	56
Stables	38
Cowsheds	89
Dairies	96
Milkshops	12
Butchers Shops	147
Slaughter Houses	789
Offensive Trades	155
Bakehouses	66
Other places where food is produced and sold	249
Factories	28
Workshops	16
Outworkers' Premises	27
Schools, Yards and Lavatories	39
Council's Tips	88
Hawkers' Carts	104
Market Stalls	386
Interviews with Agents, Owners, etc. of Property	185

The following table (also prepared by the Sanitary Inspector) shows the result of action taken in regard to the defects or nuisances discovered:—

Privy Closets abolished	29
Fresh Water Closets substituted	22
Privy Closets abolished	7
Fresh Water Closets substituted	7
Waste Water Closets abolished	7
Fresh Water Closets substituted	7
Privy Middens abolished	22
Dustbins substituted	51
Dry Ashpits abolished	41
Dustbins substituted	85
Dustbins renewed	117
Drains reconstructed	17
Blocked Drains, Gullies and W.C.-s released	41
Water Supply Pipes, Waste Pipes repaired	26
Yard Surfaces repaired	24
Yard Walls repaired	17
Roofs and Chimney Stacks repaired	37
Downspouts disconnected from drains or repaired	6
W.C. Cisterns and burst water pipes repaired	53
W.C. Pedestals renewed	14
Eaves, Gutters repaired	37
Dampness remedied	10
Offensive accumulations removed	19
Nuisances abated from animals improperly kept	19

Notices served during the year:—

Preliminary, 185; Statutory, 75.

Legal proceedings taken in one case (Taylor Bros.) for power of entry to carry out the work. Action withdrawn on defendants undertaking to carry out the work.

Smoke Abatement.

Mirrors are now fixed at all factories in the district. The mirrors are fixed in a position that the firemen can observe the smoke emission at the time they are carrying on with their work. This I understand has led to better stoking and consequent improvement in the emission of black smoke. There is however yet room for much improvement, and the concession period of eight minutes in the hour (fixed by the Council) is too great. In the adjoining City of Manchester, emission of black smoke for two minutes in the hour is justification for prosecution.

14 observations were taken during the year. No legal proceedings taken.

Premises and occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

The following table shows the number and character of such premises or occupations:—

Character of Premises or Occupation.	No.	Registered or Licensed.	Remarks on Condition found.
Retail Purveyors of Milk	58	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Wholesale Traders and Producers of Milk	6	Registered.	Satisfactory.
Tripe Boilers	4	Registered.	Clean.
Slaughter Houses	9	(6 Licensed 3 Registered).	Satisfactory.
Factory Bakehouses	1	Registered.	Clean.
Outworkers' Premises	193	Registered.	Clean.
Common Lodging Houses	Nil	—	—
Underground Sleeping Rooms	Nil	—	—

Offensive Trades:—There are four Tripe Boilers. Their places of business are clean and well-kept.

Outworkers are principally employed in the trimming of felt and silk hats.

Where infectious disease has occurred at an outworker's premises, work has been suspended during the period of infection.

Schools.

There are in the district two Provided Schools, viz:—The Russell Scott Council School and the Central Council School. Five Non-Provided Schools, viz:—Christ Church C.E. School, Denton and Haughton National School, St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, St. Mary's C.E. School, and St. Anne's C.E. School.

The sanitary condition of the schools on the whole is satisfactory.

All schools in the district receive their water supply from the Manchester Corporation Mains.

Influenza was epidemic in the district in January and February. Attacks were very prevalent amongst children of school-age. With a view to checking the spread of the disease all schools in the district were closed from 28th January 1925, to 10th February, 1925.

The schools were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Leaflets were distributed throughout the district which gave some simple instructions as to—

- (a) Precautions to be taken during an epidemic.
- (b) Care of the general health during an epidemic.
- (c) Care of a case of Influenza, and
- (d) How to avoid spread of the disease to others.

Each Church in the district co-operated in our effort to check the disease by closing the Junior Department of their Sunday School during the period of closure of the Elementary Schools.

School closure has not been adopted for any other infectious disease during the year.

Cases have been dealt with according to rules laid down in the "Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School, 1925."

Where an infectious disease has been notified in a child attending school, the classroom or the whole school has usually been disinfected.

The following table shows the notifiable Zymotic attacks in school-children at the different schools in the district:—

School.	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th September.	Quarter ending 31st December.
Central Council School	Scarlet Fever, 3. Chicken-pox, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	Chicken-pox, 1.	Diphtheria, 3. Scarlet Fever, 1. Chicken-pox, 10.
Russell Scott Council School	Scarlet Fever, 12.	Scarlet Fever, 8.	Scarlet Fever, 5. Chicken-pox, 3.	Diphtheria, 2. Scarlet Fever, 14. Chicken-pox, 1.
Christ Church C. E. School	Scarlet Fever, 6 Chicken-pox, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 5. Chicken-pox, 1.	Chicken-pox, 11.	Erysipelas, 1. Scarlet Fever, 3. Chicken-pox, 1.
Deuton and Haughton National School ...	Scarlet Fever, 1.		Scarlet Fever, 1.	Diphtheria, 3. Scarlet Fever, 3.
St. Anne's C.E. School		Scarlet Fever, 1.	Diphtheria, 4. Scarlet Fever, 2. Chicken-pox, 1.	Diphtheria, 2. Scarlet Fever, 3. Chicken-pox, 2. Pneumonia, 1.
St. Mary's C.E. School		Scarlet Fever, 1.	Scarlet Fever, 2.	
St. Mary's R.C. School				
Private School in the District.	Pneumonia, 1.			
Schools outside the District	Diphtheria, 1. Scarlet Fever, 2.		Chicken-pox, 1. Scarlet Fever, 2.	Scarlet Fever, 2.

Housing:—General Observations and Conclusions.

(I.) General housing conditions in the area:—

(1) General housing conditions:—Houses are mainly four and six room type, built along four main highways, viz: Hyde, Manchester, Stockport and Ashton Roads.

(2) (a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses:—100 (at least) houses for the working class needed.

(b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage:—Council's building scheme (seven houses erected in 1925). Subsidy houses are not the type likely to relieve the shortage of houses for the working class.

(3) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future:—No material change in the population anticipated in the near future.

(II.) Overcrowding:—

(1) Extent:—Several cases of overcrowding (at about 60 houses in the district).

(2) Causes:—Shortage of houses.

(3) Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding:—At present shortage of housing accommodation is the principal cause of overcrowding, although unemployment is a contributing factor; until alternative housing accommodation is provided, I see no possible way of effectually dealing with the matter.

(4) Principal cases of overcrowding during the year 1925, and action taken:—In bad cases notices

have been served and the condition remedied, but little can be done on account of the difficulty of finding alternative accommodation.

(III.) Fitness of houses:—

(1) (a) General standard of housing in the area:—
Good generally.

(b) General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses:—Leaking roofs, defective windows, damp walls and floors, *etc.*

(c) How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants:—Due principally to default of owners, also to some measure to neglect and want of care on the part of tenants.

(2) General action taken as regards unfit houses **under**:—

(a) The Public Health Acts:—Informal Notices are served; if these are not complied with, Statutory Notices are served.

(b) The Housing Acts:—Informal Notices only have been served.

(3) Difficulties found in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—Unwillingness of owners to do repairs on account of high cost at present time.

Special measures taken or suggested:—

(a) Any special action to secure improved management of property by owners:—No action taken.

- (b) Better care of property by tenants:—In all cases where the Sanitary Inspector has found definite evidence of want of reasonable care on the part of tenants, he has cautioned and informed them of their obligation.
 - (c) The gradual carrying out of repairs according to agreed arrangements:—Many defects found by the Sanitary Inspector have been remedied through a personal interview with the owner. Usually an informal notice has been sufficient to get necessary work done. Failure to comply, Statutory Notices are served.
 - (d) Any special method of dealing with unfit back-to-back houses, or other types of insanitary property:—No (only about seven of this type in the Township; these are in good order).
- (4) Conditions so far as they affect housing, as regards:—
- (a) Water supply:—Sufficient and good.
 - (b) Closet accommodation:—Majority of houses in the district are fitted with Fresh W.C.'s. (only 65 Privy Closets at the end of the year under review in the district).
 - (c) Refuse disposal:—Refuse removed weekly by the Council's Nightsoil men.
 - (d) Measures taken during 1925 as regards (a), (b) and (c):—(a) None needed; (b) Conversion of existing Privy Closets to Fresh W.C.'s is being carried out as rapidly as can be; (c) Privy Middens and Ashpits are being replaced by moveable ashbins.

(IV.) Unhealthy Areas:—

Information as to complaints received or representations made and action taken, in regard to unhealthy areas:—With the exception of one small area in the centre of the Township, viz:—Wilde Street, Inman Street and Russell Street (the Council have purchased this property with a view to demolition as soon as alternative accommodation can be had), no other unhealthy area in the district.

(V.) Byelaws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.:—

- (1) As to working of existing byelaws:—No special byelaws in force in the district.
- (2) As to need for new byelaws or revision of existing byelaws:—Byelaws in respect of new streets and buildings under revision.

(VI.) General and Miscellaneous:—

Generally, an account of any action bearing on the public health, not covered by the above particulars, which has been taken during the year by the Local Authority in connection with overcrowding, insanitary property, and housing, whether under the Housing Acts or the Public Health Acts, including any action taken by the Authority to provide information as to the proper use of household fittings (e.g., sinks, water-closets, etc.) and the disposal of household refuse so far as possible by burning.

Preliminary Notices have been sent in case of overcrowding.

Insanitary property dealt with under Public Health Acts.

Seven new houses erected under Council's Building Scheme, others in course of erection.

Printed instructions as to the proper use of flushing apparatus fixed on W.C. Cisterns.

Handbills dealing with the disposal, especially of vegetable matter by burning, distributed throughout the district.

Housing Statistics for the year 1925.

No. of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	20
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(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(1) By Local Authority	7
------------------------------	---

(2) By other bodies or persons	6
--------------------------------------	---

No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme	2
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Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation:—

Have any advances been made during 1925:—

(a) By loans? Nil. No. Nil. Amount of loans, Nil.

(b) By subsidy? Yes. No. 6. Amount of subsidies, £450 £75 in respect of each house.

Unfit Dwelling-houses:—

Inspection—(1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	337
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	99
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	42
Remedy of defects without Service of formal notices: No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	74

Action under Statutory Powers:—

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None

- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close None

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 31
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owners 41
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners None

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders None
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made None
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit... None
- (4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None
- (5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

- D.—No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, etc. None

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply of the district is on the whole of a good quality. The Sanitary Inspector has exercised a keen supervision over producers and dairymen. Samples have been taken and submitted for bacteriological examination for T.B. also under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The distribution is principally carried out by dairymen and milkshops, the method appears satisfactory.

Regulations made by the Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1836, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, came into operation 1st October, 1895.

These regulations were superseded by new regulations made by the Council with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops which came into force on the 1st May, 1903.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885 is amended by the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 came into operation on the 1st September, 1925. Regulations and Acts are enforced.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops are periodically inspected. The conditions found in most cases were favourable.

The amount of air space required for each cow is 600 cubic feet where cows are habitually grazed; 800 cubic feet where cows are not habitually grazed.

Total number of Cowkeepers.....	23
Number on Register	23
Number of Inspections during the year	89

Total number of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors (other than Cowkeepers)	41
Number on Register	41
Number of Inspections of Dairies	96

No arrangement for regular Veterinary Inspection of Dairy Cows. In case of doubt a Veterinary Surgeon is called in.

On the 17th November, 1925 three samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester for Bacteriological Examination for T.B., viz:—Two samples from one cow and one sample from another suspected animal. All three samples were found to contain T.B. The animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Case 3:—Where the Sanitary Inspector found a Dairy Cow in an emaciated condition, a sample of milk was submitted for examination; T.B. was not found. The farmer however had the animal slaughtered and it was found to have been suffering from generalized Tuberculosis.

Two other samples were submitted. T.B. not found.

Total, six samples.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

No dealers' licences issued in respect of "Certified" Milk, "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk," "Grade A" Milk, Pasteurising Plants or to Retail Distributors.

Meat.

The Sanitary Inspector who holds the certificate for Meat Inspection, makes systematic inspections of slaughter-houses.

Notice of intention to slaughter is sent by butchers to the Sanitary Inspector at the Town Hall, under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. All carcasses are examined soon after slaughter. Marking so far, has not been carried out.

Condemned meat is sent to the Hyde Destructor Works for disposal.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 in regard to stalls, shops, stores and vehicles is carried out in accordance with the Regulations.

A public slaughter-house has not been provided.

The following figures show the quantity and kind of meat seized as diseased, unsound and unfit for human food.

(a) Tuberculous carcasses and parts:—

	lbs.
Two pigs—carcase and organs	350
Beast livers, lungs, spleens and stomachs	491
Pigs' lungs and livers	171
Pigs' heads	96
Total.....	1,108

(b) Diseased, unsound or unwholesome Meat:—

(other than (a) above).

One pig (Jaundice)	130
One pig (Jaundice)	54
One pig (Emaciation)	36
One sheep (Emaciation)	48
Beef	65
Mutton	18
Lamb	6
Veal	19
Ham	14
Pigs' feet	54
Cow hearts	10
Cow's tongue	5
Sheeps' livers	20
Tripe	40
Boiled Ham	8

Boiling Fowls	lbs. 8
Potted Meat	16
Rabbit	2

Total..... 553

(c) Other Foodstuffs:—

Onions	14
Plums	8

Total..... 22

The following is a tabular statement of the number of private slaughter-houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned:—

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925.	In Dec. 1925
Registered	4	4	3
Licensed	6	6	6
	—	—	—
Total	10	10	9
	—	—	—

It will appear pretty evident from the amount of meat seized during the year that disease in animals slaughtered is considerable. The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, have given him a better opportunity to inspect all carcasses slaughtered, yet with so many private slaughter-houses scattered throughout the district and killing done at irregular times during the day, it entails a considerable amount of time to carry out thorough supervision.

Bakehouses.

There are 32 bakehouses in the district and with the exception of two the baking is carried on in conjunction with some other business. The sanitary conditions in all were satisfactory. The number of inspections of these premises during the year was 66.

Premises where foods are manufactured, prepared or Exposed for Sale.

249 inspections have been made of places where food is prepared and sold. The premises were clean and in good sanitary condition.

No known case of food poisoning occurred in the district.

The practice (common) of exposing in windows food sweets, etc. intended for human consumption and liable to be contaminated by flies, dust, etc. is wrong. Action should be taken to prevent it as far as possible.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During 1925 15 samples of milk were sent to the Public Analyst, County of Lancaster at Liverpool. Twelve of the samples were found to be genuine. 3 not genuine.

The following is the result of the Analysis of the three samples which were found not genuine —

Marked Number	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
44	Milk Fat 3.13 per cent. Other Milk Solids 8.10 per cent.	Calculated on the basis of the limit of 8.5 per cent. for milk solids other than milk fats, fixed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, the amount of added water would be 4 per cent.
1	Milk Fat 4.05 per cent. Other Milk Solids 7.82 per cent. and that it contained added water, but is rich in milk fats.	Calculated on the basis as above, the amount of added water would be 8 per cent.
3	Milk Fat 3.21 per cent. Other Milk Solids 7.03 per cent.	Calculated on the basis as above, the amount of added water would be 17 per cent.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

RETURN OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN DENTON, 1920-1925.

Description of Food and Drug.	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Analysis
Arrowroot	—	—	3	Genuine.	2	Genuine.	2	Genuine.	2	Genuine.	1	Genuine.
Baking Powder	—	—	3	do.	1	do.	2	do.	2	do.	—	—
Borax	—	—	3	2 Genuine. 1 Adulterated.	1	do.	1	do.	6	do.	2	do.
Barley (Ground)	—	—	—	—	1	Contained Ground Rice.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley (Pearl)	—	—	—	—	1	Genuine.	—	—	1	Genuine.	—	—
Butter	—	—	3	Genuine.	3	do.	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bi-carbonate of Soda..	1	Genuine.	3	do.	2	do.	2	Genuine.	2	Genuine.	1	Genuine.
Cheese	—	—	1	do.	1	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	2	do.	3	do.	3	do.	3	do.	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	1	do.	1	do.	—	—	—	—	2	do.	1	do.
Cocoa	1	do.	2	do.	3	do.	—	—	1	do.	1	do.
Epsom Salts	—	—	—	—	1	do.	1	do.	—	—	1	do.
Flour	—	—	—	—	2	do.	—	—	2	do.	1	do.
Ground Ginger	2	do.	3	do.	3	do.	1	do.	1	do.	—	—
Lard	—	—	3	do.	3	do.	2	do.	2	do.	1	do.
Liquorice Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	—	4	2 Genuine. 2 Adulterated.	1	do.	2	do.	—	—	1	do.
Margarine	—	—	3	Genuine.	3	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper	2	do.	3	do.	3	do.	3	do.	2	do.	1	do.
Rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	do.	—	—
Rice (Ground)	—	—	—	—	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.
Sago	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	do.	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	—	—	—	1	do.	1	do.	—	—	1	do.
Tea	2	do.	1	do.	1	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	—	—	1	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yeast	—	—	—	—	1	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk	26	1 cautioned for dirty milk. 25 Genuine.	23	21 Genuine 1 fined for adul- teration. 1 cautioned for dirty milk.	11	1 cautioned, def. in cream. 10 Genuine.	29	28 Genuine. 1 cautioned for dirty milk.	25	Genuine.	37	do.

County Police Officer,

Hurst Brook, 15th June, 1926.

A. PROFFITT,

Superintendent, J.B.

Sample No. 3:—Legal proceedings were taken against the farmer. Fined Three Guineas and Three Guineas special costs.

I am very much obliged to Mr. A. Proffitt, Superintendent, Lancashire Constabulary Hurst Brook for the following letter and tabulated statement on the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

Dear Sir,

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, etc.

In reply to your letter dated 11th instant re above, I beg to forward herewith a return of samples taken at Denton from 1920 to 1925 inclusive, under the Food and Drugs Acts.

No proceedings have been taken in Denton during this time under the following Regulations:—

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations,
1923.

The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations,
1912 and 1917.

Yours faithfully, ,

A. PROFFITT,

Superintendent, J.B.

W. Stewart, M.D.,
Wilton Villa, Denton,
Manchester.

The following table gives the number of the principal Zymotic Diseases notified during the years:—

Disease.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Small Pox.....	..	60	37	15	25	28	64	84	80	57	40	109
Scarlet Fever....	192	60	37	15	25	28	64	84	80	57	40	109
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.....	19	7	6	12	11	16	22	8	7	14	5	31
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	7	3	..	3	1	..	3	2	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas	8	13	8	5	8	8	10	6	8	5	5	11
Continued Fever..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals....	220	87	54	32	47	55	96	103	93	76	52	153

Small-pox.

One case notified in 1924; with this exception, no cases have occurred in the district since 1904.

Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. No vaccinations or re-vaccinations during 1925. 26 primary and 30 re-vaccinations done in 1924.

Scarlet Fever.

The following figures show the numbers notified during the years:—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
192	60	37	15	25	28	64	84	80	57	40	109

The number notified in 1925 is therefore considerably in excess of those in recent years.

The disease was of a comparatively mild type.

Unrecognised mild cases are the most likely source of spread of the infection.

The following are the numbers notified in each age period:—

Total cases at all ages	under										65 and up- wards
	1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65
109	1	1	3	4	8	48	26	7	9	2	

15 cases were removed to Hospital during the year. All others were treated at home on the lines advocated by Dr. Robert Milne (eucalyptus oil and carbolic oil are supplied free by the Council).

At the same time, all reasonable precautions are taken to isolate the cases as far as possible in their own homes, and on recovery, the house and clothing are disinfected.

The home treatment of Scarlet Fever has now been employed in the district for the past eleven and a half years, with I believe satisfactory results. Few complications have arisen. Cases have usually made an uneventful recovery.

There was one death compared with one death in 1924, none in 1923, two (in hospital) in 1922, one in 1921 and none in 1920.

The death-rate was 0.05 compared with 0.03 for England and Wales.

The case-rate was 6.1 compared with 2.36 for England and Wales.

The cases occurred in 97 separate families.

The following is a statement of the number of persons per bedroom in those removed to hospital:—

One case, one person per bedroom; 6 cases, 2 persons; 5 cases, 3 persons; 2 cases, 4 persons; and 1 case, 6 persons per bedroom.

Those treated at home:—31 cases, 1 person per bedroom; 43 cases, two persons; 11 cases, 3 persons; and 9 cases, 4 persons per bedroom.

Seasonal Incidence

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7	18	9	9	9	7	5	4	7	13	12	9

Cases were not confined to any particular part of the district.

Return cases:—

Two in those treated in hospital.

None in those treated at home.

Disinfection is carried out in all cases after removal of a patient to Hospital or after release from isolation of home treated cases.

All children from infected houses are excluded from School during the infectious period and for one week after disinfection.

The Dick test has not been utilized.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years:—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
19	7	6	12	11	16	22	8	7	14	5	31

The case-rate was 1.74 compared with 1.23 for England and Wales.

The number notified in each age group was:—

Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards	Total
1	—	2	3	7	10	4	3	1	—	—	—	31

Seasonal Incidence.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	11	8	1

There was one death compared with none in 1924, one (in hospital) in 1923, two in 1922, three in 1921 and three (one in hospital) in 1920.

The death-rate was 0.05 compared with 0.07 for England and Wales.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is now generally used as a routine measure in all cases.

19 vials of 8,000 units each and 10 vials of 2,000 units each have been used during the year.

A supply is kept at the Health Offices, Town Hall and is free to any medical practitioner on application.

The Council provide for free bacteriological examination of throat swabs. Thirty-seven were examined, seventeen positive and 20 negative. Four cases were removed to Hospital.

The "Schick" test and immunisation has not been carried out in the district.

Enteric Fever.

One case notified.

The following shows the number notified during the years:—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
1	7	3	—	3	1	—	3	2	—	1	1

The case-rate was 0.05 compared with 0.07 for England and Wales.

There were no deaths, none in 1924, none in 1923, one in 1922, none in 1921, and none in 1920. The death-rate for England and Wales was 0.01.

The Council provide for the examination of blood specimens. One specimen submitted: result, negative.

All specimens are now examined against *B. typhosus*, *B. paratyphosus* A, *B. paratyphosus* B, *B. paratyphosus* C, (*B. Hirschfeld*), *B. aertrycke* (Mutton) and *B. enteritidis* (Gaertner).

The case was removed to Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.

There was one notification and one death.

Since 1911 seven cases have been notified:—

One in 1925, one in 1922, two in 1921, two in 1919 and one in 1912.

The case-rate was 0.05 compared with 0.06 for England and Wales.

The following are particulars of deaths during the previous five years:—

1924, nil; 1923, nil; 1922, one death; 1921 four deaths (two inward transfers not notified previous to death); 1920, one death (included in inward transfers, not notified previous to death).

The death-rate was 0.05.

Erysipelas.

The following figures show the numbers notified in the years:—

1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
8	13	8	5	8	8	10	6	8	5	5	11

The case-rate was 0.61 compared with 0.39 for England and Wales.

The number notified in each age group was:—

Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	4	1	11

There have been no deaths during the past five years.

Pneumonia (all forms).

The following are the numbers notified during the years:

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
32	25	22	30	42	56	34

(10 mths.)

The case-rate was 1.91.

The following are the numbers of deaths for the years:

1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
25	12	22	19	16	22	15

The death-rate was 0.84.

The deaths of males (9) exceed those of females (6) by three.

Chicken-pox.

By resolution of the Council under Section 7 (6) of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, Chicken-pox was made compulsorily notifiable in 1922 for a period of six months, afterwards extended to the 31st December, 1924. and further extended to the 16th February, 1926.

The following are the numbers notified:—

1922	1923	1924	1925
10	95	7	57

The age at the time of notification was:—

Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
3	4	3	2	8	32	3	—	2	—	—	—	57

Seasonal Incidence.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	3	—	2	2	14	8	4	1	8	13

The case-rate was 3.20 per 1,000 of the population.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 3 cases notified.

The Health Visitor follows up each case until recovered.

The County Medical Officer of Health is acquainted of each case and where a midwife is concerned the Inspector of Midwives fully investigates the case.

All the cases were treated at home ; recovery complete with sight unimpaired.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Four cases were notified. April 1, September 1, October 1, November 1.

The source was not traced in any case. The cases did not appear to have any bearing with each other.

There was one death.

The Cerebro-Spinal fluid was not examined and no P.M. No confirmation of diagnosis.

Particulars of the cases were forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Malaria, Dysentery and Trench Fever.

No cases have occurred.

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Diseases.

No very definite opinion can be given of the number of cases under the above heading which have occurred in the district. The school attendance officer makes a return of new cases discovered amongst children of school-age. These notifications form a starting point for enquiries to be made.

The following is a statement of the number of deaths during the years:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Measles	4	0	3	0	7	1
Whooping Cough	3	5	0	3	2	1
Influenza	1	3	3	6	5	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	3	5	3	0	1	1
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0

Influenza was epidemic during the months of January and February. Children of school-age especially suffered. All schools in the district were closed from 28th January, 1925 to 10th February, 1925.

Leaflets giving some simple instructions as to:—(a), Precautions to be taken during an epidemic (b) Care of the general health during an epidemic (c) care of a case of Influenza, and (d) How to avoid spread of the disease to others, were distributed in the district.

Diarrhœa (under 2 years).

The following deaths occurred during the years:—

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
3	5	3	0	1	1

Careful supervision on the part of the Sanitary Inspector in preventing the accumulation of manure in the vicinity of houses, the abolition of the privy middens and ashpits, and the systematic emptying of ashbins have acted as a considerable check to the fly pest.

The Council have made arrangements with the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester for all pathological and bacteriological work.

The following is a tabulated statement of the Bacteriological Examinations made during the year 1925 for the U.D. of Denton.

MONTH	Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Human Tuberculosis Sputum		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk	
	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+	Total	+
January ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
April	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
September ..	8	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
October	13	8	—	—	—	—	4	3
November ..	8	3	1	—	2	—	2	—
December ..	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
	37	17	1	—	20	2	6	3

Cancer.

There were 26 deaths from Cancer (males 15, females

11) The case-rate was 1.46 per 1,000 of the population.

Cancer accounts for 11.9 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes.

The location of the disease was:—

Breast 4, Bowels 4, Rectum 5, Fauces 1, Stomach 7, Liver 2, Testicle 1, Pharynx 1, Lungs 1.

The age periods at which deaths occurred was:—

35-45, 1; 45-65, 18; 65 and over, 7.

The number of deaths during the previous 5 years was:

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
23	20	20	18	19

Early removal of the growth by operation, assisted by X-Rays or Radium give the best chance. X-Rays, Radium and Diathermy each have been used with some success in some forms of cancer, especially cases inoperable.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	38	Nil	Nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	16	Nil	Nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	54	Nil	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	Nil.	Nil.
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective ... not separate for sexes ...	1	—	1	—
	5	—	5	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	9	3	6	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Thirteen notices were received from H.M. Lady Inspector of Factories. These were as follows:—

Seven notices were in relation to occupation of workshops. These were visited and entered in the Workshops Register:—

No. 8. Notice dated 31st January, 1925, with reference to the sanitary accommodation at the factory occupied by Messrs. Oldham and Sons, Crown Point (West side), Nelson Street, Denton.

Particulars:—Sanitary Accommodation:—

New sanitary accommodation for men in new casting shop is not entirely separated from the workroom, but ventilates directly into it, over the partition walls.

Result of action taken:—

The sanitary accommodation for men is now entirely separated from the workroom and the intervening space ventilated to outside air.

No. 9. Notice dated 11th March, 1925, with reference to sanitary accommodation at the factory occupied by Messrs. J. Wilson and Sons Ltd., Wilton Street, Denton.

Particulars:—

(1) Women's Sanitary Accommodation in top floor room:—

No intervening ventilated space between sanitary accommodation and workroom. Insufficient means of ventilation in sanitary accommodation.

(2) Women's Sanitary Accommodation for soft hat trimming room:—

Two of the conveniences have no doors.

(3) Men's Sanitary Accommodation in box-making Department:—

There is no intervening ventilated space between the sanitary accommodation and the work-room.

Result of action taken:—

- (1) Intervening ventilated space provided.
- (2) Two conveniences provided with doors.
- (3) Intervening ventilated space provided.

No. 10. Notice dated 13th March, 1925, with reference to the sanitary accommodation at the factory occupied by Messrs. N. Wild and Sons, William St., Denton.

Particulars: Women's Sanitary Conveniences:—

34 women are at present using one convenience.

Result of action taken:—

Suitable and sufficient conveniences for women are now provided.

No. 11. Notice dated 13th March, 1925, with reference to the sanitary accommodation at the factory occupied by Messrs. J. Bevan and Co., Ltd., Stockport Rd., Denton.

Particulars:—

Three conveniences are provided for the women. Two of these adjoin and are not provided with separate doors.

Result of action taken:—

The conveniences have now been provided with doors.

No. 12. Notice dated 9th April, 1925, with reference to the sanitary accommodation at the factory occupied by Messrs. J. Woolfenden and Co. Ltd., Dane Bank, Denton.

Particulars:—

The women's sanitary conveniences on the ground floor are not provided with sufficient means of ventilation or lighting.

Result of action taken:—

The defects mentioned have now been remedied.

No. 13. Notice dated 27th October, 1925, with reference to the sanitary accommodation at the premises occupied by the Beaver Hat Co., and Mr. R. G. Goodall and situated at 93, Manchester Road, Denton.

Particulars: Sanitary Accommodation:—

One convenience in the yard was not provided with a pail, and the other was inaccessible owing to the fact that the approach was flooded.

Result of action taken:—

Two pail closets abolished and one fresh water closet substituted.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Houses are disinfected in all cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, frequently in cases of Phthisis.

During the year 157 rooms at 144 houses have been disinfected.

With a view to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases amongst school children, 115 classrooms at seven schools have been disinfected.

Method:—Rooms are disinfected by spraying the walls, ceilings and floors with a solution of Formaldehyde, and after, submitting the room to Formaldehyde vapour.

Clothing, bedding, etc., are disinfected in like manner, and at the same time as the room. The clothing is suspended in the infected room.

The method for clothing and bedding is unsatisfactory. A more thorough disinfection by steam is needed.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector made 365 visits to cases of Infectious Disease.

Where Infectious Disease has occurred at outworkers' premises, work has been suspended during the period of infection.

No satisfactory means available for disinfestation of clothing, etc., infested with vermin or in cases of scabies.

Infectious Diseases amongst School Children.

Cases are dealt with in accordance with the rules laid down in the Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education. Closure was adopted once during the year for Influenza, all other cases dealt with by exclusion.

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